The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,973. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... " 0 4

Terms may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

In the full payment of postages on Newspapers is now compulsory, and all subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 3 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Knowledge of notify ing a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BANGAL.

BIRTH.

ARNOLD.—At Berhampore, on the 2nd December, the wife of H. K. Arnold, Esq., of a son.

ANDERSON.—At Barrackpore, on the 9th November, the wife of J. Anderson, Esq., M.D., Dy. Inspector General of Hospitals, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ETHERIDGE.—On board the S.S. *Persia*, Israel Norridge, Baghdad, E. I. R. Co.'s Service.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

EAST.—At Nellore, on the 27th November, the wife of Frederick Fox East, Esq., M.A., C.C., of a daughter, still-born.

EVANS.—On the 3rd December, the wife of F. S. Evans, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

FAIRBAIRN.—At Metlapollem, on the 26th November, the wife of Staff Surgeon Thomas Fairbairn, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

MANN.—At Madras, on the 21st November, the wife of Charles Mann, Esq., of a daughter.

D'ROSARIO.—At Calicut, on the 30th November, the wife of Mr. J. N. D'Rosario, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FLEMING—HERKLOTS.—At All Saints' Church, Coonoor, on the 1st December, by the Revd. G. U. Pope, D.D., and the Revd. J. Vivian Ball, M.A., Chaplain of Coonoor, the Revd. W. Leeming, M.A., Chaplain of Vepery, Madras, Emily Cecilia, daughter of the late John Theodore Herklots, Esq., of Berhampore, Calcutta.

LUCE—MULLER.—At the London Mission Chapel, Bangalore, on the 1st December, by the Revd. C. Campbell, the Revd. J. Luce, to Catherine, widow of the Revd. J. J. Muller, of the Church Missionary Society, Tinnevelly.

DEATH.

KOMAREK.—At Madras, on the 28th November, Mr. William Komarek, Examiner, Government Office, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
From Kurrachee on..... 16th and 26th

The Steamship *Kurrachee*, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., A. Gouthe, Commander, will be despatched as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadul, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	28th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
" "	10th Feb.	"	13th March.
" "	25th March.	"	28th April.
" "	10th May.	"	12th June.
" "	25th June.	"	28th July.
" "	10th August.	"	12th Sept.
" "	25th Sept.	"	28th October.
" "	10th Nov.	"	12th "

The Steamer *Berenice*, 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Frederick Rennie, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 10th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
Carwar	1 & 15	Pamban	1 & 15
Mangalore	3	Negapatam	3
Cannanore	4	Vizagapatam	4
Tellicherry	5	Coconada	6
Calicut	6	Masulipatam	8
Cochin	8	Madras	10
Quilon	12	Pamban	14
Tuticorin	13	Cochin	16
Pamban	15	Calicut	17
Coconada	17	Cannanore	18
Vizagapatam	19	Mangalore	19
Negapatam	21	Carwar	20
Madras	23	Arrive Bombay	22
Arrive Calcutta	29		

Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave at the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steamship *Euphrates*, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Chas. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above at noon on 15th instant, and the Steam-ship *Cashmere*, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., at noon on 31st.

N. B.—The *Euphrates*, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

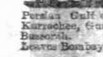
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.	Up Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	Dep. Friday	5	Cochin	Dep. Saturday	6
Goa	" Sunday	12	Beypore	" Sunday	6
Carwar	" Monday	11	Cannanore	" Monday	6
Coompta	" Monday	12	Tellicherry	" Monday	9
Mangalore	" Tuesday	12	Cananore	" Tuesday	6
Cannanore	" Wednesday	8	Mangalore	" Tuesday	12
Tellicherry	" Wednesday	10	Coompta	" Wednesday	12
Calicut	" Wednesday	5	Carwar	" Wednesday	5
Beypore	" Thursday	6	Goa	" Wednesday	7
Cochin	arr.	6	Bombay	arr. Thursday	12

The Steamer *Delhi* will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Saturday the 17th instant.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUWELL, RUTNAGHEERY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHEERY, UNJUWELL, AND BOMBAY.



THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

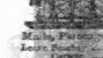
Down Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.	Up Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday	6	Goa	Dep. Saturday	10
Gogo	" Thursday	10	Vingorla	" Saturday	5
Unjuwell	" Thursday	5	Ratnagherry	" Sunday	2
Ratnagherry	" Friday	2	Unjuwell	" Monday	2
Vingorla	" Friday	8	Bombay	Arr. Monday	8
Goa	Arr. Friday	2			

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwur can be landed or shipped at this Steamer.

The Steamer "JOHNSTON CASTLE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Wednesday the 21st instant.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, VERAVUL, PORE BUNDER, DWARKA, & MANDAVEE.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MANDAVEE, DWARKA, PORE BUNDER, VERAVUL, & BOMBAY.



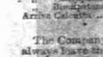
THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDAVEE, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days, each week, further notice:—

Up Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.	Down Steamers.	A.M.	P.M.
Dep. Tuesday		2	Mandavee. Dep. Friday		2
Wednesday		7	Dwarka " Saturday		9
Thursday		9	Okamundel " Sunday		2
Veraval " Friday		10	Veraval " Sunday		12
Arr. Friday		10	Bombay " Arr. Monday		12

The Steamer *Sumpah* will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Tuesday the 20th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 15th November 1864.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

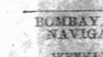


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, Van Wert, Commander, will leave for the above Ports THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., precisely.

If it is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Master, or Banajee Khanna's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th December 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Sharpott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 9 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Parecch.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller in England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £18.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years, *free*. *Reduced fare* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together, *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £2 10s., *second-class* £1 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. RUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports vised for Austria and Prussia, by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

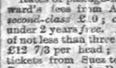
FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. Mathes, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February 1865.

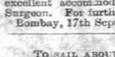


MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. Bax, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



THE favourite passenger ship GOSPORTH, 1160 tons, Henry P. Wight, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries Surgeon. Apply to

GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

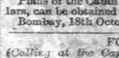
MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, Charles Hood, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.



THE fine Frigate built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by James Anderson, R.N.R. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

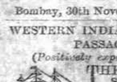
Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of

JAMES WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents for *Ellen Stuart* and Owners.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Calling at the Cape or St. Helena provided sufficient inducement offers.)



THE fine new Iron Ship DULEEP SINGH, 1,200 Tons register, A 1 at Lloyds, for 13 years, J. Jannings, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched early in January 1865. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 30th November 1864

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 first Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1260 Tons, Captain Peterson, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain Peterson, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The first-class British-built Ship "JAMES HOOVER," of 596 Tons register. Apply to Captain Williams on board, or to,

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 86 tons and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Governor General*, Hunter, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which, the Captain will land the same at the cost and risk of the consigned.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consigned.

Captain Robinson will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Timoorshaw*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Dodds will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Timoorshaw*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Ellen Stuart*, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that, in consequence of no Boats having been sent to take delivery, the undermentioned Cargo has been landed at the Carnac Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned, and which will be delivered on payment of freight, wharfage fees, and other expenses incurred.

JAMES WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents for *Ellen Stuart* and Owners.

Bombay, 12th December 1864.

H D & Co.	204	Bags	Cally.
A V	178	do.	do.
A V	83	do.	Rice.
T B			
H & S	31	do.	Sugar.
F S			

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Vingas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Copper-sheathing, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. Duggan, on the Premises, or to Sorabjee Framjee, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.

THE NEW GRAND AUSTRIAN PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND THE FRANKFORT LOTTERY COMBINED.

Capital, 131,267,100 *Florins*.

Four Drawings annually, viz.—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the 1st of April, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £599, &c., down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is Two Pounds Sterling:

Six Shares for...	£10	Thirty-four for	£50
Thirteen for	£20	Seventy for ...	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and application to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,

Bankers and Chief Agents, Frankfort on the Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to. Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

Forms of Application to be had at this office.

NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)—*Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,40,00,000—(Two Crores and Forty Lacs.)*

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
John L. Scott, Esq. Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq. E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.

Manager.—A. Mackintosh, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

Deposits received for fixed periods; the present rates are:—

For 4 months..... 7 per cent annum.
For 6 " ..... 9 " "
For other and longer periods as may be arranged.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Messrs. NOEL BAGOT & Co.'s Offices are at No. 10, Rampart Row, 1st floor.

12th December 1864.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The Annual Exhibition is appointed to be held in the Institution Hall (entrance from Kheiwadi) on THURSDAY the 15th December, commencing at 3 P. M. All who are friendly to the objects of the Institution are invited to attend.

JOHN WILSON, Convener.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid, from their respective due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank, on the 3rd day of January 1865, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

Discount at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank, upon which the Second and Third Calls, with Interest, shall not have been paid by the 14th day of January 1865, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in conformity with Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Actg. Manager.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—FOR SALE.—The Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Steam Engines, Machinery, Land, Houses, Stores, and all other property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) in Karwar and the Dharwar district. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 per SHARE.—NOTICE.—All shares on which the Fourth Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before the 20th instant, will be absolutely forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Third Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, or Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of December next, after which date, Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 26th November 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's office on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Consultations Gratis.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers,
Borse Bunder.

Bombay, Borse Bunder, 7th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank, upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent. per annum, shall not be paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association, from the 20th day of November, will be held at their Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors of the operations of the Association.

II. To consider a proposition to double the Capital of the Association by granting one New Share at par to the holders of every two old Shares on the 31st December, and to sell the remaining 12,500 Shares for the benefit of the Association.

III. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Curumally Cassumbhoy, who has resigned.

IV. To elect Auditors.

ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Vessel must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534 inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICES.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—All pecuniary claims on the Municipality should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioners before the 1st proximo, after which date no old debts will be acknowledged.

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 13th Dec. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, for leave to reclaim that part of the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay lying to the East and North-East of the Salt Pans adjoining Tank Bunder, Maragon, and extending Northward towards Kandlee Battery. Plans of the proposed Reclamation will be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.
RUDOLPH AHLERS.
A. CURSETJEE DADY.
CURSONDASS MADHAVADASS.
D. & B. CAMA.
CULLANDASS MOHUNDASS.
MEHERWANJEE HUSSERWANJEE.
ARDASEER BHUJEE CHEENOY.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

A WIDOW LADY, well educated and very musical, wishes to undertake the entire charge of three or four little Girls whose parents reside in India, to bring up and educate with her own. Anxious care and attention would be devoted to them, and a superior Governess provided (with Masters, if desired). The situation is in a cheerful and healthy part of the country, on a direct line of Railway, within easy distance of London.

Terms: Seventy to Eighty Guineas per Annum, according to requirements. Reference Exchanged.

Address—Mrs. PUGH, 6, Victoria Terrace, Bedford.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (500) Five Hundred per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1864, and in default of the payment of the Call on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the premises of the Company in Apollo Street, in the Fort, on THURSDAY the 15th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

That the clauses and provisions of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, dated the 6th day of July 186, be amended and altered by the introduction of the following clause, viz.:

That every General Meeting of the Company shall, subject to the provisions of clause 37 of the said Deed of Settlement, have full power to direct or authorize and sanction the sale of the piece or parcel of ground, buildings, hereditaments and premises, comprised in the Indenture of the 29th day of September 1860, recited in the said Deed of Settlement, and the Machinery, Presses and Stores thereon; and also of any other property for the time being belonging to the Company; and upon a resolution being passed at any such general meeting directing, authorizing or sanctioning any such sale, the Board of Directors shall have full power to make sale and dispose of the property mentioned in such resolution, either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and subject to such conditions and stipulations as to title or otherwise as the Board of Directors may think fit, and the receipts of the Trustees for the time being of the Company shall be good discharges for the purchase monies of the property so sold, and no purchaser or person entering into any contract taking such receipts shall be discharged from all liability to see to the application of the monies in such receipts expressed or acknowledged to be received or in respect of the misapplication or non-application thereof or any part thereof.

By order,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Alibeyn on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kanjis 1909), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber, and 3 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a sum equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective Purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payment to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 284 to the Rupee.

5. Parties not residing it is convenient either to attend the sale, Allepey is to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the Sealed Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Alleppey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers as bid being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Alleppey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The Logs to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposit and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 28¼ English Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by actual dimensions with the above Standard Kole, or by Commercial Agent at Alleppey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

9. The Timber is sold subject to a guarantee against defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.			UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.		
Miles.	Stations.	Time.	Miles.	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.			A. M.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0		Ahmedabad Dep	7 0
53	Mahim ..... ,,	7 29	104	Barajree ..... ,,	7 30
63	Bandora..... ,,	7 38	172	Mehmoodabad ,,	8 3
29	Bassein Road. ,,	8 52	28	Neriad ..... ,,	8 35
54	Palghur ..... ,,	9 10	21	Anund..... ,,	8 56
61	Boisur ..... ,,	9 30	40½	Wassud..... ,,	9 56
74½	Dhanoo Road ,,	9 55	61½	Baroda ..... ,,	10 45
		P. M.	73½	Etola..... ,,	11 34
90½	Sunjan..... ,,	10 19	89½	Meahgaum ... ,,	12 9
104½	Damaun Road ,,	10 48			P. M.
114½	Pardee..... ,,	11 47	90	Pallej ..... ,,	12 27
120½	Bulsar ..... ,,	12 20	98½	Chumargaum.. ,,	12 59
142½	Gundevee..... ,,	1 2	146½	Broach ..... ,,	1 58
133	Belesmora ... ,,	3 12		Nerbudda	
135½	Umulsur ..... ,,	3 28		Ferry ..... ,,	2 58
144½	Nowaree ..... ,,	4 5	151½	Undeesur ..... ,,	3 18
154½	Suchean ..... ,,	4 41	148	Pandoe..... ,,	3 40
163½	Surat .....Arr	5 10	127	Keem ..... ,,	4 8
			134	Sion ..... ,,	4 51
		A. M.	140½	Amroloe ..... ,,	5 12
	Surat .....Dep	7 0	142½	Surat ..... Arr	5 0
165½	Amroloe ..... ,,	7 13			
172	Sion ..... ,,	7 37			A. M.
179	Keem..... ,,	7 57

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APCOOJEE MOROJEE hath contracted to sell to DHANJEEBHOY ADDEEJEE all that piece of Land in 24th Ward, on the sea side, surrounded by loose stones with a wall on the North, Mhalim at Bandra, without the Fort and on the Salsette Causeway admeasurement 3,413 square yards, bounded on the North, South, and East partly by sea shore and partly by Government ground, and on the West by Hajee Ismail's boundary, having passed having ordained any Statute, Ordinance to, or upon the said premises, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make such claims known in writing to Messrs. ACLAND, TRENTIS and BISHOP, the Solicitors to the purchaser, at their office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchaser will be compelled to proceed without such claims, if any such claims there be.—Dated this 14th day of December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TAMOOLJEE HORMUSJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted with J. E. D. Sassoon, Esq., also of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of vacant Foras Land, situate near the Race Course, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4½ square Bergas and 45 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less which is bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Kharodeen Gankoo, on the West by the public road leading to Jarden Road, called the Sereen Road, on the North by the Batty ground of Sunker Naique Ram Naique, and on the South by the Batty ground of Parashotam Pranjeevan, deceased. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift Lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 14th day of December 1864.

KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SINGU RAMCHUNDER PANDOORANG NAIQUE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell to THOMAS MORRIS WALLIZ, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that the Right, Title, and Interest, if, and in that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the three several Messuages, Tenements, with a Cookroom, and Godown being thereon erected and built on said piece of ground, situate at New Hunnuman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the said piece of Ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, the said three several Dwelling Houses are respectively assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 9, 10 and 31, and now under Nos. 12, 13 and 28, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East and South by the property formerly of Juggonnath Gopall Sonay and now of Ramjee Gunnajee Doctor, on the West by the public passage, and on the North by the above said New Hunnuman Street. All such every person and person having any right, title, claim, demand or interest, to, on, or in the said properties so agreed to be sold by way of Mortgage or part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift Lease, or otherwise, are, and is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 14th day of December 1864.

MESSRS. CHANGER LEACHES,
Solicitors for the purchaser Thacker Munjee Walljee.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

श्री बंबै फाईनान्स कॉर्पोरेशन, लीमीटेड.

Capital—Rs. 45,00,000 in 15,000 *Shares of Rs.* 300 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Directors.

Caetano Gabriel de Souza, Esq., Chairman, (of Souza, Pinto & Co., Merchant.)
Barjorjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq., Merchant.
Rattonjee Runchordass, Esq., (of Megjee Rattonjee & Co., Merchants of Bombay and Calcutta.)
Cawasjee Muncherjee Banajee, Esq., Merchant.
Munjee Nursey, Esq., Merchant.
Jumnadas Doolabdass, Esq., Merchant.

Manager.—Phillip Knee, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

THE Corporation make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security of—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, and Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Corporation effects the purchase and sale of Stock and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up-country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

The Corporation receives Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

Repayable on 3 months notice being given 5 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	do.	6 do.
Do.	9 do.	do.	7 do.
Do.	12 do.	do.	8 do.

Money may be deposited with the Corporation for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon, for which a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or in any other vernacular languages) to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SUSSERWANJEE D. BADHOORJEE, Secretary.
Hammam Street, Bombay, 15th December 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs. a.
Royal Army List for November ...	1 8
The Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 8 ...	2 12
Temple Bar, Vol. 12 ...	4 4
Jewels gathered from Palmer and Post ...	5 12
Lighthouses; or, Stories of Storm, Shipwreck, and Peril ...	3 12
Tales of all Countries. By Anthony Trollope ...	3 12
Military Sketches. By Sir C. F. L. Wraxall, Bart.	8 0
Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest. Vol. 4 ...	3 12
The Life of Wesley; and the rise and progress of Methodism. By Robt. Southey ...	3 12
Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson. By author of "Recreations of a Country Parson."	6 12
Life of Robert Stephenson, F. R. S. &c. 2 vols. By J. C. Jeaffreson, Barrister-at-Law. With descriptive Chapters and Illustrations of the professional works by W. Pole, F. R. S. ...	2 0
The Domestic Service Guide to Housekeeping, Practical Cookery, &c. ...	3 8
Macaulay's History of England. Vols. 1 to 4 ...	12 0
Explorations in South-West Africa, &c. By Thos. Baines, F. R. G. S. ...	15 12
Holmes's System of Surgery &c. Vol. 4 ...	22 0
The Church of the First Days. The Church of Jerusalem. By Dr. C. J. Vaughan ...	3 8
The Sunday Book of Poetry for the Young ...	3 8
Commercial Correspondence. By Williams and Simmonds ...	3 0
Peter Parley's Annual for 1865 ...	3 12
Memoirs of Henrietta Caraccioli, of the Princes of Forino, &c. ...	4 8
First Help in Accidents; a Surgical Guide. By Dr. C. H. Schauble ...	1 4
Manual of Circular Analysis, Part II. Quantitative. By H. M. Noad ...	8 0
Schiller's Lay of the Bell. Translated by Sir E. B. Lytton. Illustrated and handsomely bound ...	10 8
Our Dumb Companions; or, Conversations of a father with children about dogs, horses, &c. &c. By T. Jackson, M. A ...	3 12
The Young Heiress. By Mrs. Trollope ...	1 8
Family Medical and Surgical Guide ...	3 12
Hymns and Prayers for Missionary Meetings ...	0 4
Common Prayer arranged as said ... Rs. 1 2 3, &	2 0
Child's Own Scripture Picture Book ...	1 4
Beeton's Dissolving Pictures of things worth knowing	2 0
How I managed my House on £300 ...	3 12
Merchant Enterprise; or the history of Commerce from the earliest times. By J. H. Tyffe ...	2 12
Golden Hair: a tale of the Pilgrim Fathers. By Sir L. Wraxall, Bart. ...	3 12
The three good friends—Lily, Carrie, and Flora ...	0 12
Tit Tiny and Titkat—the three white kittens ...	0 12
Three Blue Kittens ...	0 12
Bennett's Surprising, unheard-of, and never-to-be-surpassed Adventures of Young Munchausen ...	4 8
Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, 54th Edn. Pocket Edn. ...	1 0
Pipon's Manual of Military Law ...	2 12
The Young Yachtsmen; or, the week of the Gipsy. By Anne Bowman ...	2 12
The White Brunswickers, &c. By Sir H. C. Adams	3 12
The Thousand and One Nights, commonly called in England "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." 2 vols. By E. W. Lane. Splendidly illustrated ...	24 0
Guy Fawkes. By W. H. Ainsworth ...	0 12
Attila. By G. P. R. James ...	0 12
The Poor of Paris: a story of every-day life ...	0 12
Rita; an Autobiography ...	0 12
Maud's First Visit to her Aunt ...	0 8
Text Book for Officers at Schools of Musketry ...	1 8
The Indian Boy. By Sir C. Adams ...	1 12
Golden Light: being Scripture Histories for the young, from the Old and New Testaments. With 30 pictures drawn by Byes, —engraved by the brothers Dalziels ...	3 12
Tennyson's Poems ...	6 12
——— Idylls of the King ...	3 4
——— The Princess: a medley ...	3 4
Boswell's Life of Johnson. 2 vols. Illustrated ...	9 8
Bannatyne's examination for Lieutenant ...	3 12
——— for Captain ...	4 8
Robertson's Infantry Drill ...	3 12
Major A. on Short Whist ...	2 4
Colonel B. on Whist ...	3 12
Cotlabo on Whist ...	2 0
Malton's Company and Battalion Drill ...	9 0
Royal Artillery Standing Orders, 1864 ...	3 12
Plays.—The Charcoal Burner. The Smuggler's Daughter. The Ocean Child. Grace Darling. Lucretia Borgia. King John. The Round Game. Corner. Two Gay Deceivers. The Governor's Wife. Captain of the Watch. Queer Subject. Richard the Third. Othello Travestie. Each ...	0 8
The Dream at Sea ...	0 12
English and American Guide to the Stage ...	0 8
Handybook Joint Stock Companies ...	0 12
Copeland's Medical Dictionary, 4 vols ...	75 0
Foote's Practical Pharmacopœia ...	3 12
Silver Pencil Case, with letter weigher ...	16 0

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1865. Rs. a.

No.	8—One Day to a page—for Accounts & Memos		4 12
,,	9—Two days ,, ,, ,, ...		4 4
,,	10—Three ,, ,, ,, ...		3 8
,,	11— ,, ,, ,, ...		3 0
,,	12— ,, ,, ,, ...		2 4
,,	13— ,, ,, ,, ...		2 0
,,	11 B ,, ,, Debits & Credit accounts ...		4 8
,,	11 D ,, ,, Cash & Memo. accounts ...		0 8
,,	11—Six ,, ,, ...		2 8
,,	13—Three ,, for Pocket ...		2 0
,,	22—Four ,, ,, ...		1 8
,,	22—Three ,, ,, ...		1 8
,,	31— ,, (Scribbling) ...		1 0
,,	32—Six ,, ,, ...		1 4
,,	33—Three ,, ,, ...		1 0
,,	33— ,, with Blotting Paper ...		1 12
,,	34—Six days to a page ...		0 12
,,	35—Three ,, ,, ...		0 12
,,	35— ,, with Blotting Paper...		1 4

24, Medow Street, CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The time for payment of the Fourth Call and signing the Deed of Association has been extended to the 30th instant, all Calls remaining unpaid after that date will be forfeited.

NOTICE.—The undersigned from this day will carry on business as Exchange, Freight, Shares and Produce Brokers, under the style and title of MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE.
PEROZSHAW NOWROJEE.
No. 2, Nesbit Lane, 15th December 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.—All those articles in a Bakery line, such as Pastry, (English Sweetmeat,) Bread, Biscuits, &c. &c., as formerly used to supply the late Leggett's Bakery, may be had on demand at the Bakery of the undersigned, Khotwaddy, 1st Cross Lane, and Fort, Meadow Street, Shop No. 33, next to the Bombay Presidency Bank.

A. C. DE SOUZA & Co.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED.)—First Call (£1 per Share) making £3 per Share paid. The Board of Directors hereby give notice, that they have this day made a Call of £1 per Share on the Shares in the Capital of this Company, on which only £1 per Share has hitherto been paid, the same to be paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited) Lothbury, London, on or before Monday, the second day of January 1865, provided, the thereafter Call may be paid by Shareholders registered as residing in India to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Calcutta or Bombay, on or before Thursday, the ninth day of February next. Interest at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the 2nd day of January next or in case of Shareholders registered as residing in India, after the said 9th day of February next.

By order of the Board,
HERBERT HEATH, Secretary.
London, 11th November 1864.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Wednesday ..... 7th, 54m. A.M.
New Moon, Thursday ..... 15th 3h. 13m. A.M.

Days	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	15 Jupiter at last th. 53m. P.M.	6 27	5 34	0 17	0 42
Fri.	16 O. Style ends.	6 28	5 34	0 55	1 17
Sat.	17 Saturn rises at 3h. 10m. A.M.	6 28	5 25	1 11	1 36
Sun.	18 4th Sunday after Advent.	6 29	5 26	1 51	2 10
Mon.	19 Saturn sets at 11h. 54m. P.M.	6 29	5 26	2 31	2 55
Tues.	20 Day break at 5h. 10m. A.M.	6 30	5 28	3 11	3 33
Wed.	21 St. Thomas, Asp.	6 30	5 27	3 53	4 38

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,

In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (600) Pages.

Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7 Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Title Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Governor's Addresses and Minutes; Rates for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraph, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Rain Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1865; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care, and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price—Rupees 1-8.

This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large number of miscellaneous information including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.

N. B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include postage.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOTICE.—The Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* beg to announce that from this date no further Subscription for Copies of the *Home News* will be received by them.

Bombay, 13th December 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 5	KURRACHEE	Dec. 10
ADEN	Dec. 5	KURRACHEE	Dec. 3
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 9	LONDON	Nov. 18
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Nov. 23
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 22	MADRAS	Dec. 3
BANGALORE	Dec. 7	MALTA	Nov. 29
CALCUTTA	Dec. 10	MYSORE	Dec. 7
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDE	Dec. 7
CEYLON	Dec. 14	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Dec. 10	PEGU	Dec. 3
DELHI	Dec. 8	RANGOON	Aug. 10
HARNE	Nov. 19	SIAM	Nov. 5
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

PRIVATE letters from England confirm the authoritative statement of the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir Hugh Rose, has been conferred on Sir William Mansfield.

IT is certainly a design of deep policy in Sir Bartle Frere's administration to bring out into startling prominence the unhappy effects of our dependence on Bengal; the result is too glaring and conspicuous for us to imagine it to be due to a merely fortuitous concurrence of circumstances. Our Government officials are rapidly leaving the service or starving in it; they are being one by one ejected from all habitable houses, till the Commander-in-Chief at last cannot find a house, and has to be billeted upon the third Member of Council; our letters travel backwards and forwards between Bombay and Poona for a few weeks, and are finally tossed into wells; our telegraph to Madras very uniformly and regularly breaks down, by mysterious magnetic sympathy, ten minutes after the arrival of the mail steamer at Point de Galle; and for these and other grievances, too long to catalogue, we are referred to the "Government of India" for redress, which of course the Government of India steadily refuses to give. But the railway grievance is in some respects greater than any, because an irregular or weakly manned railway is very dangerous to life. We can live without telegrams; existence may be prolonged a considerable time without house room, and people have even been known to go for three weeks with nothing to eat; but trains that run into one another, pointsmen who don't understand which way to direct them, and lines of rail with the ballast washed away from under them, are if possible more serious matters still for those who are obliged to travel.

The Bombay Government can no more prevent these things than it can pay its officials adequately or prevent natives occupying all the habitable houses in our English settlement on this island; but, nevertheless, it is the party to be scolded; and the Chamber of Commerce are quite right in complaining that its explanations are unsatisfactory, its promises not realized, and the public interest and convenience—the Chamber might almost have added safety—seriously neglected. We make one reservation;—it is certainly in the power of the local government to employ, as their Secretary, an official who will exhibit some courtesy and consideration in conducting correspondence with a body of gentlemen, his equals in social position, who are engaged in mercantile pursuits; one who, when compelled to announce to them that their interests and their remonstrances are alike disregarded, will at least break the information to them in a gentle manner. But we fear it is quite beyond the power of the Bombay government to effect any real improvement in the management of the railways.

The difficulty arises from the supply of qualified men being so very limited in this country. The working of a line of railway is an occupation of a peculiar kind, requiring considerable training, and it is not every one who can undertake even its subordinate duties. No one can—at least no one certainly ought to—be entrusted with the duty of driving an engine who does not know all about locomotives, and whose nerve and steadiness cannot be depended on. As a rule our conviction is that the working staff on our lines of railway is not only very efficient for its numbers, but the members of it really do an astonishing amount of work, and do it surprisingly well; and we never arrive at a terminus without some involuntary feeling of astonishment that no accident has occurred; so great and so palpable are the difficulties occasioned by the slender staff of Europeans who understand what is to be done, and the large crowd of native assistants who do not. The European agency on the lines is dreadfully underhanded. We believe it is the custom to give engine-drivers more pay in proportion to the number of miles they drive; and a man who works night and day can earn a respectable income; but at what a sacrifice—his rest! If there is one requisite more indispensable than another for any man who is employed on a railway, it is perhaps wakefulness; but how can a man be wakeful who is encouraged and induced to work day and night for higher pay? The only chance for the railways is to take them entirely into Government management; throw to the winds at once all idea of their ever "paying;" and organise a separate establishment of railway engineers, with liberal covenants, promotion, really good pay, and the rank and social *status* of officers in the army. You would then get a sufficient supply of really good men; but unless they are bribed by very valuable considerations, such men cannot be got to come to India.

Of course it is not necessary to say that it is quite beyond the power of the Government of Bombay to do this. Even if they persuaded the Secretary of State, after years of correspondence, that some such scheme was necessary, the Secretary of State would certainly spoil it in the execution by making the establishment subordinate to some one at Calcutta; which would be equivalent to making it independent of any kind of supervision or control whatever, and might render the whole design useless or mischievous. We do the Bombay Government the justice to believe that they would willingly remedy the evils complained of, only unfortunately they are entirely powerless to do so; and it is exactly this inability to help themselves which renders the duty of administering these dumps and blows which the Chamber of Commerce and the press are called upon to inflict periodically so extremely painful a one. They are not the guilty party; but what are we to do? There is no one else to flog! There is a story in the "Arabian Nights" which we used to cry over, we fear to think how many years ago, about three ladies who were obliged every evening to open three cupboard doors, bring out as many black dogs, and thrash them severely. Drops like human tears ran down the cheeks of the unhappy quadrupeds during this chastisement, which was incurred by some delinquency committed by them in human form; but their grief was not so great as that of the three unfortunate tender-hearted women who were under an absolute necessity of subjecting them to this cruel treatment, and who wept even more copiously than their victims. Nothing can be a more painful necessity than to beat those who have no power to resist or to escape; it is like flogging the brothers Davenport, after they have been bound by the hangman, supposing the brothers Davenport unable to get loose again. But how can we help it? The Chamber of Commerce have no alternative but to go on; it is the only chance of ultimately effecting some good. Therefore we say—

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the casque

of Sir Bartle Frere in Council. True, they cannot help themselves in the least; but they represent the supreme power to us, and are the only objects we can reach or threaten. Their sympathies are doubtless with us; that makes our case more melancholy, but it does not relieve us from the sad necessity of beating them all the same. They are like prisoners taken in war; the enemy bring them out and station them in front of our batteries, where they must be killed if we continue the assault. It must be so; we are under a painful necessity, and cannot help ourselves. "Hold," they cry, "we are friends, do you not see? if you fire, we shall be hit!"—Fire away!

IT is creditable perhaps to India that a case of adultery rarely occupies the time of our law courts. This may augur the existence of a very commendable degree of morality; but the virtuousness of a people must at least be questionable where a man may live with another man's wife without the circumstance being made the subject of legal investigation. Unfortunately there are too many instances of the kind.

Our readers are aware that the first prosecution for adultery, under the Penal Code, took place before that able Judge, Sir Mordaunt Wells, at Calcutta. His Lordship had the delicate and difficult task of, for the first time, declaring the practical meaning of a vague section of the law constituting an entirely new penal offence. The importance of the principles involved in this law has, however, not been sufficiently discussed by the press, and it is highly desirable that they should be.

With the filthy details of the case alluded to we need not meddle, further than to say that the woman accused had long been living separate from her husband in the house of her mother, where the man, charged as her paramour, also resided as a lodger. The husband had long been suspicious of the intimacy which existed between them, and, from what has transpired, it would appear that he had long sought proof of his dishonour. At length, by aid of spies set to watch their movements, he detected their guilt.

It is necessary to state this much, as a text for our remarks. Of the facts stated there was not the slightest shade of a doubt, yet the male offender was acquitted. To those of our readers not accustomed to look upon matters with the niceness of judicial scrutiny, this may appear strange, but the law of that decision was right, and it is as well that it should be remembered. The evidence was not sufficient to sustain an indictment under the Code, the framers of which never contemplated the penal treatment of mere cases of *crim. con.* under the provisions of the Code. The wisdom of the law's criminal interference in any such case is extremely questionable, for, though the guilt of such offenders against both man and God deprives them utterly of all good men's sympathy, the law that alone can reach them criminally and punish the crime as it should be punished must be in the hands of wicked men, a fearful engine of multifarious mischief. We all know the length to which deceit and unscrupulousness may be urged by passion, jealousy, revenge, avarice, envy, and a hundred other strong human motives. And it is easy to see the facilities offered to treachery and perjury, if every man is to be tried upon a charge damnatory to his prospects in life, whichever way the trial may result, on the mere presumption of criminal conversation, perhaps falsely admitted, or made to appear true by the woman herself.

We would not be understood as palliating in the smallest degree the vilest offence and the foulest wrong it is the power of one human being to do to another; nor do we think the extreme penalty of the Mosaic Code too severe a punishment, but it will not do, in order to reach a few criminals, to erect the law into a huge social evil, facilitating every sort of conspiracy, and arming all conspirators with weapons more deadly and more safe to use than before. Again, the law, as it stands, makes the offence of the man penal. The woman's moral lapse is *not an offence* in law. And this is a circumstance which most powerfully argues against the wide construction of the law, and of its general administration to the full extent its terms may be intended to embrace. There will never cease to be unchaste and lascivious women in the world. No grade of society will ever be without them. And so frail is human nature even of the sternest sort, that the syren cannot always lure in vain. And the immunity offered to the temptress, by the law which protects her in her sin, increases the temptation to the weak. The fear of punishment might be, in some measure, an antidote to the poison in the heart of a society where her impervious to shame, casts its baneful blight. The intention of those who framed the new law could never have been to increase the force of temptations it is criminal to yield to. The crime itself, and not the criminals, should be the object of the law's legislative attack. A law against adultery, punishing only one of the culprits, tends to increase the dangers the weak man, and possible criminal, runs, when that law so markedly screens the snare.

Again, the law necessarily discriminates between conditions and degrees of guilt, though it should not be so of persons. It is not every case of infidelity to the marriage vow that deserves the severest retribution. As long as human nature remains, human passions and human desires must still exist, and will still sway the minds and actions of individuals. And sparing ourselves the pain of being more explicit on a point so distressing, our readers will feel with us that there have been, and will be till the end of time, numbers of cases of inexcusable, and shameful sin, the guilt of which is, after all, more pitiable than horrible, and which calls forth more sorrow than severity. One of such cases our Saviour pitied and condoned—"She had loved much and was desolate."

The extension of the penal provisions of the Code to all cases of infidelity is impossible on the very face of things. The large fish will laugh at the net generally; and, though a few small fry may get into its meshes, their tiny importance will not justify interference with the entire current, for those sound ones with whom, and whose liberty, it was never intended to meddle.

In fact, the law is wholly objectionable. It will punish many cases of guilt, no doubt, but is it not better that twenty such escape than that the law should in any one instance be strained to injustice or oppression? Adultery is not in one instance of a hundred capable of *proof*; at best the parties are but *presumed* or *believed* to be guilty. But such presumption is, in every such case liable to error; and where there is doubt at all, there should be no conviction. It may be said that, even in cases where there may be doubt of the fact of adultery itself, an exhibition of the laws of penal severity may operate for the general good in deterring others from the crime. This argument has been strongly used in support of the new law, and as it has been chiefly used from the pulpit it has our respect. But it is unsound and very dangerous: it is simply another version of the rotten maxim of Loyola, that "the end sanctifies the means."

It is, however, the general impression that this law will not exist long. It has been introduced into India merely as an experiment, after its principles have been discussed, and, after earnest discussion, rejected all over the civilized world. Jurisconsults of all ages and of all nations, since barbarism gave way to humanity and science in legislation, have agreed in condemning a principle which can never be healthily put into practice, and which is of so wholesale a pernicious tendency. In the teeth of all this, however, the Indian legislature adopted it.

Since, however, the law is, it is necessary that there should be no doubt as to how far its provisions extend, of what it takes cognizance, what circumstances its penal effect is applicable, and within what bounds its operation is restricted. We may cursorily mention that it is not applicable to cases where the husband has stood by in the knowledge of facts and circumstances likely to lead an ordinary mind to infer the likelihood of illicit conversation with a paramour." It does not apply to a case where a man has abandoned, or forsaken, or, so to speak, given up his wife, depriving her of that guiding protection and reasonable care which, after conscience itself, are the only true safeguard of weak woman; or where cruelty on the part of the husband, or oppression and ill-treatment to such extent as has driven the wife to seek the protection of another man; or where the husband himself has been the previous aggressor.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THERE has been no very startling political event since I last wrote, nor has much become known of the interview between the two Emperors of Russia and France. It was considered one of Napoleon's greatest triumphs that he was able to force Queen Victoria to accept the hospitality of St. Cloud and Versailles. He wished to repeat this victory with the Czar, but he was foiled in his attempt to induce the great autocrat to join the chase at Compiegne. The manner of Alexander was overbearing in the extreme to his Imperial host. He told him that he was simply travelling as a private gentleman and had been driven to French territory by a doctor's prescription. If His Majesty wished to do him homage he was very much obliged, but he could not possibly accept anything else. The Emperor Napoleon came back and was of course received wherever he passed in the most rapturous manner. At one place he gave an officer attached to the Fire Brigade a decoration, and the poor fellow was so overpowered at this piece of good fortune that he shouted and died in three days. And yet this Legion of Honour is not very much coveted now as is so easily given. At another town through which the Emperor passed he held a conversation with the Mayor, and the district newspaper informed its readers the next day that such intimate relations existed between the chief functionary of the town and His Majesty.

His Majesty passed in review the fleet at Toulon and went on a trial trip on board the Admiral's ship the *Solferino*. Having witnessed some gunnery practice the squadron put back and in moving past the forts engaged them in mimic warfare. It is evident that the Emperor thought that stout vessels with heavy guns would have the best of the conflict, for he decided that the already formidable defences which protect the harbour should be strengthened. This expense he ordered without the sanction of Parliament or consultation with the Minister of Finance.

The Court have gone to Compiegne for hunting and His Majesty was observed to be in great glee starting off. A good deal of political importance is attached to the guests who are invited to partake of the festivities of the Castle of Ideness. There are in general several series, and for any ambassador to be omitted shows ill-will on the part of the French Government. The guests, however, are not all men of political distinction; there is always a fair sprinkling of artistic talent. Amongst the invited this year will be Emile Augier, a dramatic author, who has written several splendid pieces of a most decided anti-clerical tendency. The church bears a strong grudge against this man, and it is fortunate for him that no Inquisitors such as Torquemada or Peter Titelman now hold authority in the country. A young painter of the name of Priest is to be another guest of the first series. It is probable, too, that there will be a strong mustering of Italians to whom the Emperor would now do honour. The cause of the convention Franco-Italian having been so suddenly launched has not yet been satisfactorily discovered, and we have still to know what the Court of Rome really intends to do. Cardinal Antonelli has in his church militant quiver an arrow which he intends shooting directly the matter of the convention shall have been decided on by the Italian Chambers. Great things may depend upon this paper, and then we shall see plainly how the church intends to act; whether it has been shorn of its power by progress or whether there is still ignorance and wrong-headedness enough in the world to support so stupendous a folly as the Papacy. The Court of Rome has not yet allowed its mask to fall.

Our friend M. Bismark has had also several interviews with the Emperor of Russia, and a complete understanding is said to prevail between Berlin and St. Petersburg on all exterior questions. The Poles are to have some concessions made to them in order that that restless race may be persuaded not to rebel against its three gaolers. It is indeed all up with Poland, and Russia is busy driving out the aborigines and peopling the country with its own people. It is a curious fact that all those who sympathise with the Poles are persons that know but little of them; those who know them well like them less. Russia is gradually eating up her neighbours, she has ordered the reduction of her Caucassian army, which looks as if the gallant tribes who have for years resisted her had all been killed out or driven to seek shelter on Turkish soil.

In my last letter I gave you a hasty sketch of the cemeteries of Paris; the principal one called Pere La Chaise has lately been placed under the control of the Board of Works and several improvements have been made. In front of the chapel which stands on the spot once occupied by the country house of Father La Chaise, Louis XIV.'s confessor, there is a steep declivity which was lately covered with weeds, briars, and thistles, completely concealing some of the old tombs which dotted from the first foundation of the cemetery. This vegetation has now been removed, and paths lined with exotics now wind their way between the dwellings of the dead to the summit of the hill. The ground, formerly bore the name of Mont Louis, from the top of the hill on the 2nd July 1652 Louis XIV., then a boy, and Cardinal Mazarin witnessed the battle between Turenne and the Great Condé, who would have been utterly defeated had not Mlle. de Montpensier caused the gates of Paris to be opened and the guns of the Bastille to play upon the Royal troops. The ground was purchased for a cemetery in 1803. In 1816 it did not contain more than 250 tombs; it now contains some 16,000 monuments which have cost about 14,000,000 francs.

The cold weather has come on very suddenly here, and we have almost ice to skate upon, which is unusual. In the south of France summer still reigns and flowers are in bloom, whilst in the north wolves have already made their appearance. It is recorded of one Fleury that he has been going to work quite tiger-fashion and fattening a goat to a peg and then going into winter quarters and ambush under the friendly shelter of a hayrick. Thus ensconced Fleury had not long to wait on his first evening before a wolf issued from a neighbouring covert and pounced on its prey. Fleury took good aim and shot the animal through the neck; he required however two more bullets in him before he was finally despatched, the wolf weighed 74 lbs.

We have just got news here that Butler, of New Orleans notoriety, has met with a crushing defeat, much to the delight of all Confederately inclined persons. Captain Morris, late of the *Florida*, has been here, though I have not yet met him. You are, I suppose, aware that the *Florida* was lying in Bahia harbour, within a stone's throw of the Brazilian admiral's ship and under the guns of the fort, when she was suddenly attacked by a Federal vessel. Half the *Florida's* men and her captain were ashore when this outrage was committed, and the vessel could only strike and allow herself to be towed out. The entire English press is indignant at this act, but here those journals who are paid with Northern money attempt a defence. The second paper in France says that the only power which has a right to complain is the neutral power, which alone has been insulted, and it does not think that Brazil will demand reparation from the United States; the writer then goes on to give a false account of an English squadron firing on an American ship in the Azores, adding that, when a demand for damages was made against Portugal for allowing a ship to be sunk in her waters all indemnity was refused and the matter referred to the Prince Louis Napoleon, who was then President. Prince Louis decided that America had no claim, and hence the *Stiede* argues that the Yankee captain has committed no breech of law in regard to the *Florida*. It is false that Prince Louis decided on the question as put by the *Stiede*. An English frigate had been sent out to capture the *General Armstrong* which had been damaging our commerce in 1813. She found the *General* in the Azores and entered the same harbour. One night, th

CALCUTTA, 3rd December.

St. Andrew's Day was commemorated, as usual, on the 30th ultimo, by a grand reunion of Scotchmen at a dinner at the Town Hall. The affair is said to have passed off with even more than ordinary eclat, the only drawback being the disorderly conduct of the khidmatgars, of whom there were about two hundred and fifty in the room, each one bent on asserting the dignity of his own master by fighting to get his plate served first. The scuffling and "billingsgate" that ensued can be better imagined than described. The *Englishman* gives its readers a full report of the speeches made on the occasion, some of which were excellent. "The Press" was given by Mr. Seton Karr, whose speech was highly eulogistic of our leading daily journal, and its Editor, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders. One remarkable circumstance has been noted in connection with the dinner, the entire absence of "competitionwallas" among the Civilians, though they number several Scotchmen in Calcutta. This anomaly would under any circumstances be striking, but is more so in the present instance, as, I understand, some of them were specially invited.

I gave you some time ago my opinion of the results likely to follow the notice issued by the *Indian Daily News* to its subscribers, calling for cash payment as a condition of receiving the paper. That opinion has been more than verified by the withdrawal of about forty per cent. of the names on their list. Captain Fenwick has ceased to edit that journal; and, as far as I can learn, he has not been very well treated by the proprietors. Newspapers, it would seem, invariably refuse to thrive under the joint stock system. The *Indian Daily News* is not likely to be an exception to the general rule, notwithstanding its apparent cheapness.

The upper strata of society here are just now deeply agitated by an important social question, raised in high quarters by the recognition of a lady who had hitherto been, by tacit consent, under sentence of banishment from the sweets of its communion. I trust some solution of it may be found which may be consistent alike with Christian charity and the exigencies of social morality. The Press is, of course, silent on so delicate a subject.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Company are very energetic and apparently liberal in their endeavours to secure an increase of traffic. An advertisement was lately issued by them, offering a free ticket for 1 bellows, five years, to the principal occupants of houses hereafter to be built within a certain distance of any of the suburban stations on the lines. Willing occupants would, no doubt, be found in plenty, if builders, sufficiently enterprising, were forthcoming. I don't myself see why the period should be limited to five years, the weak point of the proposal, it would pay the Railway well to make the privilege perpetual.

The inconvenience caused by the destruction of the ferry boats during the late Cyclone has again called public attention to the necessity of a bridge over the Hooghly. It is a work that Government might carry out with advantage. The traffic is at least twenty-five thousand foot passengers per diem, and that in goods would be enormous. The receipts would not, I estimate, fall short of five lakhs of rupees per annum, while the current expenses would be trifling. The weather is slightly colder again to-day, and the public health, I think, is improving. It has been unseasonably warm for the last week.

Among the bills introduced yesterday in the Legislative Council was one of great importance to mercantile men, and, indeed, to the public generally—the Common Carriers' Bill. The intention of the proposed bill is to assimilate the liability of the English law of carriers, who will no longer be able to evade general responsibility by their own private bye-laws.

The Criminal Sessions commenced on the 2nd inst., when the Grand Jury made a second presentment deprecating the proposed abolition of their functions. The presentment was a very tame affair; and there is obviously so little opposition to the charge, that I fear the days of the Grand Jury are numbered. A true bill has been returned against Captain Walter, of the *Robert Lees*, for perjury, notwithstanding some very strong hints from the Bench that the question might be regarded as already adjudicated upon. You shall hear the result of this case in my next.

The leave of absence granted Mr. Dickens, our late senior magistrate, is likely, I think, to be indefinitely prolonged; and Mr. Branson, of the Madras Bar, has been appointed in his place.

The first move in Bhootan on our side was to have been made yesterday. The expedition seems to have been very badly managed. A little foresight, I should have thought, would have provided the requisite number of carriages, in which they are said to be very deficient. In a country where they must carry their rations with them, this is a most serious consideration. [illegible] organised at leisure; there is certainly no excuse for so gross a mistake. [illegible]ined to think there will be little or no opposition, but opinion differs on this point. The affair causes very little interest here, though, as far as distant results go, I believe time will show it to be of the utmost importance. At present we shall probably occupy only the territory described in the proclamation; but it will be impossible to hold that long without getting involved in disputes that will certainly lead to the annexation of the whole country. This will have an important bearing on our relations with Trans-Himalayan countries. England, France, and Russia will some day share Asia between them.

The Lancashire Bell Ringers leave us on the 8th, after which, I hear, they visit Bombay. Every one should hear them once, at least.

BOMBAY.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Thacker, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

Messrs. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Fouzdar of Khandalla, and Abajee Bulwunt, Head Sheristedar of the High Court, are appointed Deputy Registrars at Bombay under Act XVI. of 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Dickinson, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edmund Barker, Deputy Registrar on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court. The deceased died on board the steamer while on his way to England. The sad intelligence was received in Bombay by the last mail.

Charge Withdrawn.—The charge of false personation, which was preferred by a Parsee, named Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, against a certain European female, has been withdrawn by him, as it seems that the Parsee was duped by some one to lay the serious charge against the woman.

A meeting of the Budhivardhak Hindu Subha will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the rooms of the Budhivardhak School, Kalbadevie Road, when Mr. Narmadashankar Lalshankar, the Gujerati poet, will deliver a lecture on "Not to turn your back in the battle-field of Superstition" and "Qualities in a Hero" in poetry and prose. The public, and particularly the members, are requested to attend.

Candidates for Deputy Registrarships.—About twenty-nine candidates, for the appointments of Deputy Registrarships, presented themselves in the Town Hall, on the forenoon of Tuesday last, when printed questions were put to them by Mr. L. Crawford, Registrar General, to test their qualifications. Out of these numbers we understand that about ten were selected for the post for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Germania"	Kuhner.
Overture.—"Maritana"	Wallace.
Selection (Op.).—"Linda di Laumermoor"	Donizetti.
Waltz.—"Corn Flower"	Coote.
Duett (Op.).—"Lucia d'Laumermoor"	Donizetti.
Quadrille.—"Highlanders"	Laurent.
Galop.—"Domino"	Coote.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their new rooms, on the basement storey of the Town Hall, this afternoon. There will be a ballot for the election of Pramchund Roychund, Esq.; F. H. Souter, Esq.; Captain Van Heythuysen; Captain A. Phillips; and Lieutenant W. T. Crockett, who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society. Papers:—Report on Dhur Yaroo in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, by Assistant Surgeon J. Lalor, B.A.—Contributed by Government.

The Forgery Case.—Philip Rivington, a respectable-looking European, aged about twenty-two, was yesterday placed before Mr. Locke, charged with having committed forgeries on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank, as well as on the Agra Bank. The prisoner, on a *prima facie* case being made out against him, has been committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. We give below the false receipt which was presented by the accused to the Manager of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank, and which purports to have been signed by Mr. J. Percy Leith, sleeping partner in the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Company of Bombay:—

"Bombay, 7th November 1864.

"At three months after date we jointly and severally promise to pay the Scinde, P——b, and Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order, the sum of five thousand rupees.

"J. Percy Leith.
"Philip Rivington."

The other charge against the prisoner was withdrawn.

The Affray at Elephanta.—The further investigation touching the death of one Massew, Chinaman, in the late skirmish between the Tannah Rangers and the "Celestials" employed by Messrs. Nicol & Co. at Elephanta was resumed yesterday morning at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, by H. S. Carter, Esq., Deputy Coroner, when Amroota Appajee, havildar of the Tannah Police, doing duty at Elephanta when the row occurred, stated that at about 9 o'clock of the morning of the 3rd December, whilst eating his breakfast, he heard an alarm raised to the effect that one of his guns had been mauled by some "pig-tails." On going out of his room he observed a mob of Chinese coming in the direction of their lines, with "standard erected and drums playing," and looking as if they seemed inclined to "go and do it." The "implements of war" they were armed with were in the shape of stones, crowbars, knives, sticks, and firewood. He gave orders to his squad to form line and, seeing the insurgents still moving on "to glory," returned ramrods; but this having no effect, and seeing their intention was to take charge of the powder magazine, and finding that it was getting rather warm work, the Chinese flinging stones at them now, which broke three of their ramrods, ordered a blank charge to be fired. After this he went towards Captain Kidder's quarters having already despatched a sepoy to inform him of the state of affairs, and met that gentleman on the road; returned with him to the lines, and on arrival found that one of the sepoys had been knocked down, receiving a wound in the eye-brow. Before the second firing two sepoys had been knocked down and three or four wounded. While on his way to the sahib's he heard three or four shots fired. The witness here said that he did not go towards the sahib's, only a little distance to a summit, to see if he was coming, and was not away above a minute. When he came back the second firing took place. He did not know if the whole of the muskets were discharged, and did not see any of the shots take effect. When Captain Kidder arrived the Chinese stopped throwing stones, and retreated twenty-five paces and stood there. On the sepoys being asked as to who gave them orders to fire, they answered that they did so to save their lives. He was under the orders of the Superintendent of the Tanna Police, and was told by him to obey the commands of Captain Kidder.

The jury's verdict was that "the deceased was killed by a shot fired by one of the sepoys while under the command of the havildar Amroota Appajee."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquisition was held at the European General Hospital, Fort George, before H. S. Carter, Esq., Deputy Coroner, on the body of one Robert Noble, late an apprentice on board the ship *Dhuleep Singh*. From the evidence of Eran Jones, a seaman belonging to the same vessel, it appeared that the deceased, about 10 o'clock on Monday last, ascended the mainmast of the ship with a bucket of paint in his hand. He had painted about three or four feet of the main-top-gallant mast, when he fell backwards, striking on the main-top sail loft and from thence toppled into the water. A rope was immediately thrown to him by another apprentice, named George Champion (all honour to the noble lad), who seeing that deceased laid hold of it, jumped after him, and held him up until further assistance was rendered, and he was hauled up on deck. The next day deceased was sent to hospital, where he died shortly after he was admitted with inflammation of the bowels. The jury's verdict was to the effect that "the deceased died from injuries received from his accidentally falling from the main-top gallant yard of the ship *Dhuleep Singh*."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*14th December.*

(Before H. E. Locke, Esq.)

Forgery.—A respectable looking European, by name Philip Rivington, was yesterday placed at the bar, charged with having committed forgeries on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank, as well as on the Agra Bank.

Mr. Thomas Grieve Young stated—I am the Manager of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. I recognize the note marked A, now shown me. It was given to me by Philip Rivington, the prisoner at the bar, on the 7th of November last, and at his request the amount of five thousand rupees was placed to his credit: he had an account previously with the Bank. The note bears a signature, which was alleged to be the signature of Mr. J. Percy Leith, and on seeing that signature I placed the amount to his credit, believing such signature to be genuine. The prisoner has drawn the full amount nearly, leaving only a balance to his credit of three or four hundred rupees.

Mr. James Percy Leith sworn.—I am junior partner in the firm of Forbes and Co. I know the prisoner. The signature at the foot of the promissory note, marked A, now shown to me, purporting to be signed by me, is not in my hand-writing. I have never given the prisoner, either expressed or implied, authority to do so. [illegible]

As there were no other witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, His Worship cautioned the prisoner as usual, to which the prisoner replied that he had no statement to make before this Court, but he reserved the same for the High Court. His Worship then committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The other charge against the prisoner was withdrawn.

His Worship told the prisoner that if sufficient securities be offered, he would release him. The accused said that at present he was not in a position to offer any, whereupon he was sent to jail.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*14th December.*

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

A Case for the Sessions.—Akeem Wong, a Chinaman, was placed at the bar on the 5th instant, on a charge of stealing on Saturday, the 3rd instant, a cash-box, and a gold stud, of the value of Rs. 10, and Rs. 97 in cash, the property of Mr. Whitbeck, and was committed by His Worship, this day, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Theft.—Canoo Babajee, a policeman, Soma Herajee and Andrew DeCruz, were brought up on a charge of stealing two bottles of brandy, value Rs. 4-5, the property of Mr. Francis Fernandes.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appeared that he left the brandy in a box in the godown of his bungalow at Matoonga in charge of the first prisoner, while the two others were employed by him at the same place. On Sunday last he proceeded thither, and on opening the godown and examining the box, found that the brandy had evaporated, bottles and all. On looking around he found that the window of the room was slightly open, which it was not so on his last being there, he having also the key of the godown doors in his possession. The prisoners, on his instance, were then arrested.

The evidence not tending to prove that any of the prisoners had abstracted the brandy, His Worship accordingly discharged them with an admonition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. RONALD M. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—With reference to the letter from Mr. Ronald M. Smith, which appears in to-day's *Gazette*, we have simply to state that the true causes of his dismissal from our service—and which necessitated and fully justified it—will be communicated to any one who, for legitimate business purposes, may seek, in confidence, to be made acquainted with them. We see no necessity, however, for affording similar information to the public at large.—Your obedient servants,

WATSON, BOGLE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December.

*** Messrs. Watson, Bogle & Co. seem to forget that they publicly advertised Mr. Smith's dismissal, and thus gave Mr. Smith the right to demand a public explanation of their reasons for sending him away. It is too late for them now to repudiate the interference of the "public at large."—Ed. *B. G.*

COOLIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—"Common coolies," indeed! What does your correspondent "Medical Subordinate" mean by applying that objectionable adjective to the members of a body to whose sinews the young Liverpool of the East owes this rapid strides it is making amongst the nations of the earth! Common, forsooth! Common captains, common collectors, common surgeons, and common apothecaries by all means; for these "must accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of society," but on the coolie neither Sydney Smith's lively pen nor all the Financial Budgets that ever puzzled the brain of a customs tide-waiter can exercise the slightest control. "Medical Subordinate" must now learn, as he appears not to know it already, that full batta and rations, at cost price, have been granted to the Ordnance Department in Bombay only—in Bombay where merit is appreciated, and where the Ordnance conductor and the common coolie can each, according to his predilections, enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*, i.e. eat his oats in any unit his fancy under the protecting care of the civil laws of the land. "Medical Subordinate" assumes the common coolie's pay to be Rs. 48 per month. Well, well! When the actual progress of this town is not known sinecure as the Deccan, whence "Medical Subordinate" dates his letter, no wonder that Sir Charles Trevelyan, lately from the benighted regions, knows no better at the distance of Calcutta. If coolies condescend to labour for Rs. 48, let them remain in the Deccan, the common fellows, but please don't tell correspondents people such canards with the intent to enlighten professors of the calling aforesaid at the Presidency. "Medical Subordinate" is disgusted with the service and only remains to obtain his pension—15 rupees a month I suppose! Now that's not fair of "Medical Subordinate." There is no patriotism in him. His would actually put the State out of pocket to the tune of eight annas per diem, when he sees the shifts to which his needy masters are put to suspend the Income Tax, which all must admit bears oppressively on the native portion of the community. One word to "Medical Subordinate" and all disgusted Government servants: Cease calling on Dr. Stovell, or Jupiter. Come, put your shoulders to the wheel. There is morework to be done than we can conveniently get through in Bombay.

BIGGARIE.

INCREASE OF SALARIES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

No. V.—The Financial Despatch.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—At paragraph 10th the Financial Despatch proceeds to consider the causes which have operated to increase the prices of the necessaries of life in the Bombay Presidency, and the effects of these causes on the habits and circumstances of the people; on cultivation; the law of supply and demand; public works; cost of European rations; and the cost of Europe supplies. Ten paragraphs are occupied in elucidating these grave matters for the express edification of Sir Bartle Frere. As the "remarks" of the Finance Minister may have had a practical influence in convincing the Minister himself to decide against a temporary increase of salaries to the servants of Government, it is necessary to consider the arguments in the order set forth in the Despatch.

The Government of Bombay shows "the result of the investigations of the Prices Commission" to be an increase of two hundred per cent. on the prices of grain since 1829, and of one hundred per cent. on "meat fowls, firewood, and other necessaries." In the practical experience of not a few of us, there is, alas! too much reason to believe the Prices Commission has softened down the realities. Dependent on a number of returns from various quarters, Mamlutdars and Karcoons for instance, the Commission was compelled to use the figures submitted as very near the truth, while the probabilities are they were far removed from that sacred fountain. I knew some parts of India in 1829, and in 1864 I have been unwillingly compelled to pay for "fowls" and "meat," and I would ask what kind of a fowl can be now purchased at one hundred per cent. above the cost of 1829, or 1830, or even 1849, or could meat is to be had at the same advance of price? Any male representative of the feathered tribe of broth-composing birds conquered at the storming of Ghuznee, and perpetuated in India down to the fifteenth generation, with a dermal covering as tough as shoe-leather, and a muscular development condensed to the capacity of the keenest edged carving-knife resistence, could not now be purchased at one hundred per cent. above the price of 1834. The general price of fowls past the period of cackling rules at £1 4s. per dozen nearly over the whole Presidency, and in this bargain will be found several of the interesting warblers who "crow in the morn" and are familiarly known as fighting cocks. Our misfortune in this respect is almost unknown in the Bengal Presidency, as the sharp chaps around the country of the Ganges think nothing of the vice of drawing the cocks away from the respectable duty of looking after the interests of their employers. Rupees five and six pounds each before they have lost their spurs. I have been the fortunate purchaser of a dozen such roosters at rupees six in 1840 at Suez from on board the old paddle steamer *Precursor*. Then was I convinced the Bengalese live more abusedly living than we did. As for "meat," my old teeth are unequal to the sarcophagal operations necessary in these days. Old —— of the Commissariat, who followed the fortunes of the army in the first Afghanistan campaign, assures me he has seen several of his young guinea-pig cattle of that unfortunate dition sacrificed lately at the Bombay shambles, and the prime pieces sold to Honorable Councillors and Back Bay celebrities at a shilling a pound. But I don't vouch for this statement, as he had a name in the army that sounded of roast beef.

Bad, and tough, and dear as beef is, mutton is no better, except in price. The mutton of the market as it hangs in the shambles may be seen through. Many a bull's-lantern have I beheld on board a man-of-war which had performed its office at the guns at midnight less efficiently than would some of these dressed mattons. A marked deficiency of the corpuscular and adipose constituents prevailed during life; grass was considered sufficiently to produce roundity or flavour, for eighteen pence a pound would be had without such a wasteful expenditure. Meat only one hundred per cent. above the prices of 1829? Oh, that the members of the Prices Commission would divert their attention to contracts at these prices, for a fogey like "Q." cannot get over the monthly meat bill under 200 rupees. Bah!

Bread, the staff of life, is not named in the summary of the Prices Commission as are meat, fowls, and firewood. It is [illegible] in the generic designation "of corn grain," which is said to have trebled in price. A four pound loaf, or four pounds of bread or rupee in Bombay and Dharwar, and five pounds in Asseerghur. Government servants have a great plague to contend against in the matter of bread. How a fair baker's bill to be adjusted is a grave question with many of them. Consider the misfortune of George Miles of the Secretariate, with a monthly bread-bill of upwards of sixty rupees to pay, not to be compelled to cry "rascally shame"? He cannot fall back upon the potatoe. Grain gets dearer daily, Sir Charles Trevelyan will give no relief, what is to be done? There is Jack Leahy who threatens to go off in disgust and get up a Joint Stock Bank, but we have raised him off the importance of establishing headquarters near the centre of the railway lines so as to radiate the loafy provision in every direction. He thinks it would be better than serving Government for a pittance which scarcely brings bread to his household. Ah Jack! Sir Charles Trevelyan is getting the duty out of you for nothing or next to nothing, and it's hard, too hard you work, for all that's bestowed on a man of your worth and talent. Your modesty has kept you back, when one half of your calibre have pushed forward to competence. Forgive the reference, dear Jack, the question is one of bread.

The Prices Commission has done violence to the subject when it is stated that "meat, fowls, firewood, and other necessaries" have doubled in price "since 1829." It must indeed be a happy experience which has enabled any man in Western India to realize so great a blessing. Determined representation would seem necessary if this were all the truth, most people feel that there is more to tell. The servant of Government receiving a salary of rupees 300 a month may have lived on that salary four years ago, and Sir Charles Trevelyan may say he exists on that salary now. True; but the man on 9,000 rupees a year can form no conception of the difficulties of the existence. I feel vexed with the Prices Commission when I scan its tables and contemplate its summary, for they show improbable results, and I have therefore no faith in a statistical friend to sit at the tables and look into the report; and there is no doubt he will do justice to them. The Commission should have been a walking and seeing not a sitting and dozing Commission. Too much of the Parliamentary practice about it, during India's glorious year, the evil could not have been thoroughly cleared up as it ought to have been except by the most direct evidence. We all know what reliance is to be placed on bazaar nerricks. Sir Charles Trevelyan should not have been left to say so much as he has said in the eleven paragraphs of remarks under this head, though he has got through his remarks wretchedly enough, as I hope to be able to show after this long digression.

In paragraph 21 the Financial Secretary is made to say that "the standard of 1829 is too remote to have any practical influence on the question, as the habits of [illegible] present generation have been formed at a later period, and so far as the increase of prices has been gradual, they have adapted themselves to it." They do not adapt themselves to change. The contest in a past generation, for it may lead to the issue of a man, date to bury me alive. That I am "alive and kicking," however, admits of no doubt, though Sir Charles has almost persuaded me I have no business among the present generation. Let the Financial Minister be done, even if that will be my undoing. There will be many more who, like me, had some habits (good or bad) formed so long back as 1829, and unlike me they may be Government servants. Low are they to get over their old habits. The Despatch says that they "endeavour to adapt themselves to the habits of the present generation." The habits of the present generation are fast coming round to the habits of the Frenchman's horse who was being taught to live upon nothing. The straw a day has been steadily lessened until, the osseous development of the Government servant is the most palpable and hideous part of his anatomy, and if the "habits" are rigidly enforced and perseveringly carried out as inculcated and reasoned on in the Despatch, the horror of the experiment-trying Frenchman on the dissolution of his equine patient will surely be surpassed by the horror of the well-meaning Sir Charles who never intended a catastrophic so lamentable and unexpected as the death of a number of Government servants from starvation. The only source of satisfaction that might remain to him, and it would be satisfaction doubtless, would be found in the knowledge which the result of the experiment had impressed on the survivors. Even the science of Government under such ministers as Sir Charles Trevelyan requires that sacrifices be made in perfecting its theories. Adaptation is well enough in an experimental way, as when the doctor first rolled himself up in a snowball and then [illegible] the effects of a heated oven before both trials wonderfully, and the adaptation went on because he knew he could get out when he pleased, which he took fine care to do before he was either frost-nipped or baked. Thinking the adaptation had gone on long enough Sir Bartle Frere proposed a remission. Not so, says Sir Charles Trevelyan, carry on the adaptation till the skin crackles.

The gist of the matter is simply, that in the year 1829 or thereabouts, the salaries of the services were revised by Sir John Malcolm, for which that Governor was considerably pulled about in consequence of reductions which were ordered: hence Sir Bartle Frere went back to that year as the time from which prices should be considered. The revision of salaries was then made dependent on the cost of living, and if it were right and just to adjust salaries to the cost of living at that period, it were manifestly wrong and unjust to allow salaries to remain fixed to the limit of times of cheapness, when, as now prevails, the cost of living is two hundred per cent. in advance of the date when salaries were revised. To put it in other words: a man's duty could be performed at a cost to the State of one hundred rupees, because the cost of living bore a relation to that salary. The same duty cannot now be performed at the same cost, because the cost of living is increased two hundred per cent. Sir Charles will not surely contend there need be no proportion between the cost of living and the duties and responsibilities of an office, nor will he maintain that what a private master is compelled to do during excessive rising prices, a public master need not do; and yet this is what his reasoning leads to. He is welcome to either horn, the absurdity or the stupidity. He refuses to see the connection and justice of the reasoning of Sir Bartle Frere, but rushes off into a hasty and absolute rigmarole on the habits of generations, and the adaptations of the human species, which as pure questions of physiological curiosity have as much connection with the rise of prices and the distressed condition of Government servants, as the operations of the Bombay Share-market have with the operations of Mount Vesuvius.

Sir, the astounding argument of the 21st paragraph, which I have now been considering, has so set me imagining all sorts of adaptations that I cannot go on with my letter at this sitting. Among other ideas, Sir Charles has set me wondering whether it is possible we shall yet in this generation see another Nebuchadnezzar after he has been deprived of his kingdom, and if so, what similitude will be given him among the tribe herbivora?

Q.

12th December.

SPORTING.

Score of a Cricket Match played on Saturday the 10th instant, on the Esplanade, between an Eleven of the Bombay Cricket Club and an Eleven of H. M. S. *Princess Royal* and Squadron.

Bombay Cricket Club.

Mr. Dodds	Bd. Luckraft	9
Capt. Hayward	Ct. Theobald Bd. Rivington	18
Mr. Willoughby	Ct. and Bd. Luckraft	5
Capt. Willoughby	Not out	122
Mr. Grant	Bd. Rivington	24
" Townley	Do. do.	2
" Huson	Do. do.	9
" Reeve	Do. do.	0
" Comyn	Bd. Rivington	5
" Sargeant	Bd. Rivington	7
" Ackroyd	Ct. Theobald Bd. Luckraft	21
	Byes	2
	Leg Byes	6
	Wides	5
	Total	245

H. M. S. "Princess Royal" and Squadron.		
Mr. Kern	Ct. Huson Bd. Townley.	0
" Luckraft	Ct. Comyn do.	23
" Theobald	Ct. Reeve Bd. Huson	0
" Keyser	Bd. Huson	1
" Gully	Not out	15
" Lawless	Ct. Huson Bd. Townley.	0
" Lowther	Ct. Comyn Bd. Reeve	10
" Rivington	Ct. Townley do.	4
" Smith	Bd. Reeve	0
" Symes	Ct. Willoughby Bd. Reeve	0
" King	Do. do.	0
	Byes	9
	Wides	5
	Total	67

KATTYWAR.

(From the Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.)

No. 58 of 1864.A.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Rajkote, 27th May 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to report upon the administration of this Province for the year 1863.

2. Early in the year of report, the work of the Province was redistributed amongst the assistant officers, to whom were assigned the four districts, which I have also suggested to Government as the permanent division of the country.

3. The powers of the Assistant officers for passing final orders were considerably increased, and the procedure regarding appeals was fully discussed and considerably altered; a period of two months from the passing of a final order by a district officer was the limit of time permitted for appeal to the Political Agent.

4. The payment of an institution fee in civil matters which did not concern boundary disputes and were not a political character, was insisted upon. This order was much opposed by the greater Chiefs; they had many hundreds of petty cases pending between themselves and the Bhoomias, cases altogether of the nature of civil suits, and for such small amounts that, in British districts, they would have come within the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts. Without a check to this business, a staff of twelve assistants could not have kept the work under.

The Chiefs were under the impression, that in paying an institution fee they incurred some imaginary loss of power or dignity, and under this delusion they entered into a combined opposition to the measure which has not altogether ceased. In this they lost all chance of, and steadily and quietly passing away. The opposition in this instance was the work far more of the ministers than of the Chiefs themselves.

5. One European officer was specially appointed to aid the Chiefs in the suppression of Bharwuttias. His efforts were crowned with great success, and from time to time formed the subject of report.

6. With the sanction of Government, a weekly official *Gazette* was established, for placing the Political Agent in communication with the petty Bhoomias. It had long been known that no circulars or proclamations reached a great portion of them. The first number was published in April 1863—the circulation now amounts to 534 copies.

I consider the establishment of this paper the most useful step taken during the year of report. Without a paper of the sort, the Political Agent had no means of reaching the people whom it was his duty to lead and influence.

7. The number of boundary disputes is one of the greatest troubles attending the administration of this province. I have employed several native surveyors, who, under the direction of the officers in charge of districts, are employed in mapping the disputed areas. When the settlement is made, copies of the plan are sent to the parties concerned.

8. At the commencement of 1863, the disorganization of the coinage in Kattywar, especially in the western portion of it, had reached a climax. The currency in many talookas was either some obsolete coin which is not now struck, or the produce of the native mints. The amount of bullion of these descriptions in circulation was altogether insufficient to meet the demands of business. The Government Rupee, of course, was passed from hand to hand, but, not being a legal tender or payable as rent to the Talookdars, it held an unduly small price compared to the adulterated and irregular coins of the Province. The consequence was a rush for possession of the latter, which thus resolved a most disadvantageous value; the evil was further enhanced by most extensive gambling transactions and time-bargains, by which the exchange became not only fictitious, but irregular.

9. These evils have been almost remedied: the Talookdars have been directed to introduce the Government Rupee as the legal tender, except in the three States which enjoyed a prescriptive right of coining. This measure was violently opposed by a class of merchants who lived on this exchange business without any other legitimate trade. But the Chiefs and Bhoomias generally were reasonable, and did not oppose the measure more than by their usual dilatory change.

The circulation of the Government Rupee has been aided by the issue of a large amount of small silver, and of copper coinage.

10. The greatest irregularity prevailed in the collection of the Government tribute; the tributaries had got into the habit of paying almost when they pleased. The payments were due on certain Hindee dates, which fluctuated from year to year.

Fixed periods for these payments were determined, by taking the average of the Hindee date and adding some days of grace; interest has been steadily charged on sums in arrears. Still the Talookdars are generally most irregular in their payments, and will probably not amend in this matter until they discover that interest is invariably exacted, and that punctuality is cheaper than delay.

11. The landing of armed mercenaries on the Kattywar coasts attracted the attention of Government towards the close of the year, and the gunboat *Hugh Rose* was stationed off the southern shores to assist the authorities on land in apprehending persons of this class.

12. Very serious inconvenience to the public service was experienced this year from the inefficiency of the Post Office department.

The Post Offices and lines were altogether too few to enable the Political Agent to reach the people under his control, and the result on commerce was most depressing. It was often necessary to send letters by horsemen, who, in going and returning on the errand, traversed from 150 to 200 miles.

* * *

13. During the year of report, the principal officers, European and Native, who have assisted me were, Mr. G. B. Coulson, of the Civil Service, whose premature death has left a blank not easily to be filled up—

Captain Leathes, 1st Assistant.
Captain Law, Special Assistant.
Lieutenant Hebbert, 2nd Assistant.
Captain LeGeyt, 3rd Assistant.
Captain Watson, 4th Assistant.
Mr. Khrishnajee Luxman, Extra Assistant.
Mr. Mokundrae Munirae, Extra Assistant, and
Bapoobhaee Dayashunker, Dufterdar.

All these officers have assisted me in their respective capacities with ability and industry; I have on no occasion had to censure any of them.

* * *

R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent.

No. 2305.—Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1864.

The Political Agent in Kattywar, No. 57, dated the 27th May 1854, submits a Report upon the Administration of that Province for the year 1863.

Resolution.—The report upon the administration of Kattywar for the year 1863 is a review of many well-considered measures for the amelioration of that Province. The Honorable the Governor in Council recognize progress in all departments, and he considers that what has been effected, and the prospect of what will be achieved, reflect the highest credit upon Major Keatinge and his Assistants.

Paragraph 12 should be sent to the Post Master General, with a request that he will favor Government with his opinion as to what can be done for the improvement of postal communication in Kattywar.

H. L. Anderson, Chief Secy. to Govt.

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.

(From the Athenæum and Daily News Dec. 5.)

The last annual Statement of the trade of the Madras territories will be scanned with much satisfaction by those who feel any interest in the growing prosperity of Southern India. It is but two years ago that the world was informed by the *Times* that this Presidency could do little more than pay her way; that while every other Indian province had progressed, Madras had remained stationary. To be libelled is not pleasant under any circumstances, but to be libelled by one whose good opinion is worth having is particularly disagreeable. The mistake of the *Times* was a very natural one, inasmuch as the accounts published in a parliamentary return seemed to have been drawn up with the special purpose of blinding those who were not well acquainted with India. However we have pushed a head since that time, and the advance made last year is sufficiently marked to wipe off the reproach which has been affixed to Madras. We do not of course mean to say that we can rival Bombay in the matter of cotton; all that we contend for is that Southern India does not deserve the abuse which it has hitherto been the custom to heap upon her. The whole external commerce during the last official year amounted in value to eighteen and three quarter crores of rupees. In the previous year the value was little more than nineteen crores, so that the increased value was upwards of two and a half crores. In other words, the value of our trade was forty per cent. greater in 1863-4 than it was in 1862-3. This enormous advance is about equal to the power of expansion exhibited in the Bombay returns. Ten years ago, the value of the whole trade of the Presidency was little more than the increase we have just mentioned, in short, we find that since the year 1854-55 our trade has more than trebled itself in value.

The increase in the value of our imports and exports is not altogether attributable to an increase in the quantity. We sold our cotton last year at a much better price than we ever obtained for it before, and consequently the returns from that source are much larger. The total value of the cotton exported was nearly four and a half crores, which is nearly double the value set down for the previous year; on the other hand the quantity did not increase in nearly the same proportion. A similar remark holds good with reference to rice. In 1863-4 there was a slight increase in the quantity of rice exported to foreign ports, while the increase in price amounted to six lakhs. Nearly all our staple exports show an advance over previous years, with the exception of Indigo and seeds. There has been a considerable reduction in these two, which may no doubt be attributed to the extra attractions which the high prices of cotton have had for the ryots. Like human beings in other parts of the world, they prefer growing what pays them best, and in many instances the land which had been generally cultivated with indigo and seeds was last year sown with cotton. Although the effects of the high prices of cotton are not so strongly marked in this Presidency as they are in Bombay, it is nevertheless satisfactory to know that the cultivators have been made comparatively rich, as our returns have not been sufficiently great to encourage such calculations. We have the satisfaction of knowing that when the day of reckoning comes, the blast will not scorch us so heavily as it will others. The last few weeks have been a very trying time for indian merchants, particularly those who have been dealing in cotton and cotton goods. Indeed the worst is still to come, for, although by the latest advices the English market was buoyant, and prices had risen considerably, they were not so high as to insure our shippers from loss. Already there are many whose losses are by no means small, and when the bulk of the remarks reach India, it will be well, if we are not in a serious state of panic. Another year this state of matters will rectify itself: and the cotton trade will be carried on in a quieter manner than it has been since the outbreak of the American War.

The tables before us although they are but clumns of figures afford a good deal of curious information to those who will study them. They might be rendered much more useful, without a great deal of trouble being entailed on those whose duty it is to compile them. We have pointed this out on several previous occasions, but apparently the Government think it is not worth while to adopt the suggestions, to all those who care to study such books can manage to fish out whatever information they require from the tables as at present arranged. Last year we imported treasure to the value of three millions and a half sterling, but we shipped two millions of it to other Indian Ports. The value of stationery imported into the Presidency was about five and half lakhs of rupees, and the cost of our books was one lakh and a half. Our readers may not perhaps be aware that while books are admitted free, stationery is charged a duty which ranged between seven and a half and ten per cent. We do not wish to work to death the hackneyed arguments respecting taxes on knowledge, yet we think it worth the consideration of our Finance Minister whether it would not abolish this impost. It would not be difficult to make out a strong case [illegible] repeal of the duty on stationery, particularly as the gross amount of duty does reach nine thousand rupees. Books are free, and in our opinion paper should be admitted free also. We spent above a million sterling last year on the cotton goods. The value of thread alone was about sixty thousand Rs. The demand for horses does not seem to be very great, as but two hundred and thirty-two were imported, the value of which is set down at a lakh of Rs. One hundred and 47 Elephants value at nine thousand rupees were imported. If this sum represent their correct value, and elephant might be purchased for a much smaller price than a horse. We spent apparently nearly ten lakhs of rupees on glass ware and malt liquors, and considerably more than that sum on wines and spirits. As usual the value of the metals imported was very large as also was that of railway stores. Perfumery cost us nearly fifty thousand rupees, and umbrellas about eight thousand.

A slight study of their returns give rise to many reflections. It is about ten or twelve years ago since it was resolved to lay down railways in various parts of India. At that time the annual value of the trade of this Presidency was under six millions sterling. With the means of communication which then existed, it would have been a matter of considerable difficulty to have brought down the produce of last year from the Mofussil to the sea ports. No such difficulty, however, is experienced now-a-days, for the railway can do the work easily. But the most satisfactory reflection which arises from our trade statistics is that the mass of the people are becoming richer. Should the present rate of prosperity continue a year or two longer, the Ryots will be independent of the "middleman," and they will be in a position to obtain the full market value for their produce. No doubt a man must be very san

J. J. DOUSSEAU

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE well KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted on Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 8, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also disturb the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Preservative—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in Youth.

Remedial—To arrest the progress of decay.

Mineral—To reinstate Teeth which have become wasted or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL have brought the imitation of Teeth, and protection to both a Stump of imperfect, and all or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced by the patient himself, to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The process of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON BY AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

Letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	above 250	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	" 250	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 do.	" 500	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	" 1,000	2s. 0¾d.	"
On demand	" 1,000	2s. 1⅛d.	"
On Scotland do.		1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland, 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches or Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits not to be withdrawn and not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 and Deposits for 12 months' sight, 4 per cent.

" 3 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited, and on each delivery, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. F. VESCHE, Manager.

Bombay 31st August 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROREs OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOMBARD ST. WEST, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BEDDEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
T. A. ROBERTS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Cohen, Law, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Farmer & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRASER Esq. (Messrs. Fraser & Co., London; and late of Messrs. Argyllian Hughes & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Hamilton, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COMASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 1d.	
" 1 month's	do.	2s. 1⅛d.	
On demand	.....	2s. 1⅛d.	
On Ireland and Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.

" " 6 " " ..... 4 " "

" " 12 " " ..... 5 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, deed of Scrips, Government Securities, and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

The cost on Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, of remitted to Europe on the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 27th and 5th March 1848 and Provisional Decree of 26th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL, FRANCS 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, GRYLLS, CREDIE AND FINANCE Co., of LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal towns of Continental Europe, on Madras Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	10d.	per Rupee.
" do	2s. 1⅛d.	"
Sight	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	Fr. 2.48 cts.	"
" do	2.45	"
Sight	2.48	"

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On Fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 " ditto	do	do.
12 " ditto	do	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 31th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 6,000 SHARES OF Rs. 1000 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SYDENHAM HOLMESIDE CAMA, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—KAHANDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BRYCE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Branches.

Bills on London at 5 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.

" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "

" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "

" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "

" 1 do. 2s. 1d. "

" On demand do. 2s. 1⅛d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and advances under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—*Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

THOMAS DIVER, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURRHUM NURSEY, Esq.
GELLATLY, HOPE & PARTRIDGE, Esq.
ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, Esq.
SEWJEE WELLJEE, Esq.

Consulting Engineer.
GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Secretaries.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
CURRIE ACCONDY.

The Corporation allows interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Interest will be allowed on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 except by special agreement.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

" " 3 " " 4 " "

" " 6 " " 5 " "

" " 12 " " 6 " "

COMMISSION.

The Corporation receives for safe custody Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies, without any charge, also effects Remittances, Purchases and Sales of Securities, and that of the realisation of interest or dividends thereon on the following terms:—

On the purchase or sale of Stock or Shares ..... ¼ per cent.

On drawing Interest or Dividends ..... ¼ per cent.

On delivering on Securities deposited for safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

ADVANCES.

The Corporation discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bank, and other approved Shares and Securities.

Any further information may be obtained at the offices of the Corporation, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances, Bills of Exchange, should be made payable.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th November 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIV. of* 1857, *of the Legislature Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... per cent. per annum.

" " 6 " " ..... " "

" " 12 " " ..... " "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates:—

On demand	.....	2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee.
At 2 months' sight	.....	2s. 1d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 6 do.	.....	2s. 0½d.	"

Bills on London at 6 months' sight are purchased at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.

Bills on Scotland and Ireland at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland, 1 day's sight at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches or Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits not to be withdrawn and not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 and Deposits for 12 months' sight, 4 per cent.

" 3 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited, and on each delivery, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. F. VESCHE, Manager.

Bombay 31st August 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROREs OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOMBARD ST. WEST, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BEDDEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
T. A. ROBERTS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Cohen, Law, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Farmer & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRASER Esq. (Messrs. Fraser & Co., London; and late of Messrs. Argyllian Hughes & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Hamilton, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COMASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 1d.	
" 1 month's	do.	2s. 1⅛d.	
On demand	.....	2s. 1⅛d.	
On Ireland and Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.

" " 6 " " ..... 4 " "

" " 12 " " ..... 5 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, deed of Scrips, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

The cost on Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, of remitted to Europe on the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 12,000,000.

Boards of Directors.

B. T. Prion, Esq., Chairman.
Hormusjee Dhanjibhoy Gheesta, Esq.
Jaiseyram Kissonram, Esq.
Wadhwamath Ghoosalla, Esq.
Chintoba Bhaskar, Esq.
Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Esq.

Manager.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and Real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of Residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon. Bank and other First Class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits.

Deposits received for fixed periods; present rate:

For 4 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " ..... 7 " "

" 12 " ..... 9 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,

CHARLES CLIFFORD ROSS, Secretary.

Temporary Office, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—LONDON.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Sir Moses Haim Montefiore, Bart.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling, Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860	262,977	19	11
Do. do. 1861	292,402	19	11
Do. do. 1862	309,690	15	11
Do. do. 1863	341,668	3	2

Showing an increase over 1863 of ... 40,977 7 3

RESERVED FUND, £1,06,915.

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

Directors.

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